WHISTON

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report

BY

THOMAS U. MERCER, M.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health for the Whiston Rural District,

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

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Annual Report for the Year 1907.

The death rate for 1907 was the lowest recorded for the last ten years. This is to some extent accounted for by the coolness of the summer, and the consequent absence of diarrhœal diseases, especially in infants, only one death from epidemic diarrhœa in a child under one year old having been certified during the year, and the total deaths from enteritis and diarrhœa only amounting to five, compared with 23 last year. Another reason for the comparative absence of this disease was the remarkable scarcity of flies, which are well known to contaminate food, and especially milk, which is the chief food of infants. Another reason for the low death rate was the mildness of the last quarter of the year, the death rate of this quarter being exceptionally low.

Unfortunately the birth rate for 1907 was also the lowest for the last 10 years, and so counteracted the low death rate.

The infectious diseases notified have been much fewer than last year, only 59 being returned, as compared with 200 in 1906, which was an exceptionally heavy year. The largest number of these (29), as usual, were scarlet fever cases, and occurred in five different townships, the greatest number (10) coming from Ditton, and the next (8) from Halewood, 7 of these being in one house. The next largest number were cases of diphtheria, there being 20 of these, spread evenly throughout the year, just 5 in each quarter. These were spread over 8 townships. The other cases notified were 6 erysipelas and 4 enteric fever cases. Those of erysipelas were all simple cases of facial erysipelas, which, as I stated in my last annual report, I do not see much use in notifying, as it is very seldom indeed that one can trace the source of infection, and many patients are liable to frequent attacks of the disease without apparent cause, and it is extremely rare to find that other members of the household suffer from it at the same time, although there is no attempt to isolate the case. During the last 14 years I have only seen one case of direct infection of this disease, and this was one where a person with an open wound on the head slept

with a patient suffering from the disease. I consider that the compulsory notification of phthisis, instead of erysipelas, would have very beneficial results, more especially as I find that great ignorance prevails as to the infectivity of the former disease, and patients are allowed to spit about the house in a most disgusting manner.

The enteric fever cases occurred in Hale, Windle, and Knowsley (2 cases). The two former proved fatal, while those from Knowsley were removed to hospital and recovered. At Hale, a former case occurred some years ago at the same house. Here, I found, as usual, a foul privy, and as these abominable places are never thoroughly cleaned out it is quite possible that the germs from the former case have existed up to the present. The water supply to this house was from a shallow well in the garden, always liable to contamination from the surrounding soil, and as it is usual to dispose of the contents of the privy by spreading them on the garden, it is very easy to explain the outbreak of enteric fever under circumstances so suitable. I had a sample of the well-water examined, and it was pronounced unfit for domestic use, only a chemical, and no bacteriological, examination being made. A notice has been served on the owner to construct a new privy and ashpit, and to lay on water from the main, which is only a short distance away, but the work has not yet been done, and as this is a better class of cottage, I consider that a properly-constructed water closet should be provided and new drains put in. The second fatal case occurred at Moss Bank, Windle, and in this instance again, there was a complete absence of drains, and the inevitable privy accommodation consisted of a hole in the ground, without any covering, or any provision for preventing the pollution of the soil round the dwelling. In one of the Knowsley cases, a filthy privy, used by several workmen, existed just behind the dwelling. This has since been removed. In the other case the man slept in a dirty outhouse, in close proximity to both a privy and a farm midden.

Although the notifiable diseases have been less than usual, there has been a great deal of infectious disease in the district, chiefly measles, and I have found it necessary to advise the closing of schools in four townships. At the beginning of the year Christ Church Schools, Eccleston, were closed for a month, owing to the prevalence of mumps, nearly 50 per cent. of the scholars being attacked, and, later on, Rainhill National, Bold Heath, and Speke Schools were closed for varying periods, owing to measles.

It is very difficult to prevent the spreading of measles, once the disease breaks out in a school, as it is infectious for several days before the rash makes its appearance, and as the child at this stage usually only seems to be suffering from an ordinary cold, it is allowed to attend school in an infectious state, and so large numbers of school children are attacked, and one is left no choice but to close the school. In other cases the child is returned to

school almost immediately the rash has disappeared, no medical attendant having been called in, and the parents not knowing that the case is still infectious.

I find it is still the practice in some districts to send children from school to enquire as to the cause of absence of other scholars, and this forms a ready method of spreading infectious disease. With regard to the sanitary condition of the schools in the district, I find there has been a general improvement during the last year or two, but in several instances there is room for still further improvement. In one or two, privies exist, where it is quite possible to have water closets, and these should be substituted, the simplest form being trough closets, with an automatic flushing arrangement. Christ Church Schools, Eccleston, which I commented upon in my last annual report, are to be rebuilt, so that the most insanitary schools in the district will be done away with. Nothing has yet been done at Rainhill National Schools, but I believe the Managers have agreed to make several improvements, the chief being a new and much larger urinal for the boys, which is badly required, and two additional W.C.'s for the girls and infants. Since my first report on these schools, something like 50 infants have left, so that there is not the necessity for the number of W.C.'s I suggested, and if the above alterations are made, the conditions will be satisfactory. At Rainhill R. C. School privies only, are provided for the children; these are kept very clean, but sometimes smell strongly, and there is no water to the boys' urinal, which is also obnoxious. Flush W.C.'s and running water in the urinal are required to make the place satisfactory. At Bold Heath School the W.C. accommodation is insufficient, there being two each provided for boys and girls, and none for the teachers, of whom there are four, one master and three mistresses. The places are kept cleaner than formerly.

Although we have only had 39 cases from our own district admitted into the Sanatorium, the staff have been kept busy the whole year, as we have taken in 66 cases from outside districts. This is the greatest number for many years. The alterations at the Sanatorium have made a considerable improvement, but are yet not quite satisfactory, and I still consider that a special isolation ward is required. We have had two outbreaks of chicken pox amongst the scarlet fever patients during the year, and have been rather pushed for room to isolate them. The hospital might be large enough for our own district alone, but if we are to receive a continually increasing number from outside districts, additional accommodation will have to be provided.

The plan of supplying diphtheria antitoxin free to the medical practitioners in the district has proved a great convenience, and has secured the patients being injected much earlier in the disease than might have been the case, and as it is of the greatest importance that the injection should be performed as soon as possible, its effect in cutting short the disease being much more cer-

tain, it is probable that much suffering has been spared from its adoption.

The Matron and Nurses have again done their work in an excellent manner during the whole year, and, as I have stated above, have been kept fully occupied with our own and outside cases.

The bakehouses and slaughter-houses have been kept in a more cleanly condition than formerly. In the case of one bakehouse, the roof is dilapidated and too low, and the lighting bad. I have recommended the raising and repairing of the roof and the addition of a window at the back. Another bakehouse, which was in a bad condition, has been entirely rebuilt, and is now quite satisfactory. Copies of the bye-laws have been supplied to the owners of slaughter-houses, and they are now lime-washed and cleaned down at the proper times.

With regard to the table sent by the Home Office on the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act of 1901, there seems to be some misunderstanding as to the lists of outworkers, which should be sent in to me twice in each year. These have not been returned at all for the last two years until we have written to the employers for them, and then only partial lists have been supplied, and these, even, have not been correct, as they have included workmen not in our district. Filemakers are the only outworkers in our district mentioned on the schedule. Of these, two lists were received from employers last November. One list gave the names of 10 workmen, two of whom were not in our district, and the second list only gave three names, making 11 in all belonging to the district. Now I find we have 19 file-makers' workshops in the district, and nearly all work for these two firms, and employ quite 50 men, and I take it that the names of all these men should be specified to meet the Home Office requirements.

Besides those specified as file-makers, there are 31 other tool-makers' shops in the district giving employment to over 80 men, so that altogether there are about 130 or 140 men engaged in making tools of different kinds in the district.

These tool-makers' shops are not always kept in the most sanitary condition, the lime-washing only being done at long intervals, sometimes years between, and as several are badly constructed, not having been built for the purpose for which they are employed, or have been erected in as cheap a manner as possible, the ventilation is not perfect, although, as a rule, the lighting is good. In one or two instances, women are employed to assist in the work. In these cases separate W.C.'s are provided, but in other cases there is practically no sanitary accommodation provided, for instance, at one place in Tarbock, where 12 men are employed, the only convenience is the privy closet used by the members of the household, and an apology for a urinal, without proper drainage.

Another common industry in the district is washing clothes, and I find there are 81 laundries, the greater number being in Cronton, Ditton, and Tarbock. As a rule these places are kept in a fairly clean condition, although in one or two cases I have found them very dirty, and in a large number the floors are very defective, the dirty water lying about in pools and soaking through into the earth, thus rendering the houses damp and insanitary, as in most instances the laundry is either part of, or situated close to, the dwelling. In several instances an improvement has taken place since my first visitation, especially as regards cleanliness.

Several complaints have been received with regard to the excessive discharge of smoke from two factories in the neighbourhood, and the Sanitary Inspector took observations on several occasions and wrote to the managers, calling upon them to abate the nuisance, with the result that in one case a new chimney was built, and in the other a new furnace was put up to consume the smoke, and there has been little cause for complaint since.

During the year the Council have adopted the Dairies', Cowsheds', and Milkshops' Order of 1885, and Amending Orders, and have issued reguations to all owners, which came into force on November 1st last. This, I consider, was very necessary, as milk is a most important article of food, and the carelessness with which it is handled, and the many ways in which it is liable to become contaminated, render it a fruitful source of many forms of disease. In many instances there is no attempt made to keep the cows clean. They are allowed to lie in their excreta, and their sides and udders become caked with filth, and are not cleaned before milking. The hands of the milkers, also, appear to be seldom washed before beginning to milk. Then the shippon walls are allowed to get filthy, and the ceilings are usually covered with cobwebs. On my pointing out, in one instance, that the ceiling required brushing down and properly cleansing, I was informed that the cobwebs were purposely left to catch flies, which were a nuisance when milking, but if the places were kept properly clean, the flies would be much less plentiful.

The ventilation in many cowsheds is deficient, the roof frequently being very low, the old idea in building a shippon apparently being that the cows must be kept warm, and this was done at the expense of proper ventilation. In others the lighting is bad. One I found quite dark, there being no window whatever, and the entrance being inside another building. This was remedied at once on my calling the attention of the owner to it.

There are 183 cowsheds in the district, and in practically every case the cows are habitually grazed on grass land during the greater part of the year, and when not so grazed are habitually turned out during a portion of each day, so that they come under the provisions of the first part of the model regulations of 1899, but in the regulations issued, a minimum air space of 600 cubic feet per cow has been specified, and this will not apply to existing

cowsheds until two years after the date of the regulations coming into effect.

In several townships scavenging is not performed satisfactorily, and I am constantly receiving complaints of ashpits and privies being allowed to get so full that they cannot be used. As I pointed out in my report last year the privies in the district are kept in a very unsatisfactory state. The privy system, at its best, is strongly objectionable, but in our district, in many instances, it is nothing short of abominable. I should say that something like two-thirds of the inhabitants depend upon the privy system for their excreta removal, and in only a very few instances is it carried out as it should be. Even where there is not much fault to find in the construction of the privy itself, it is generally allowed to get too full before it is emptied, and no attempt is made to keep it dry; often, nothing but excreta is put into it, the ashes being spread about outside. On my pointing out that the ashes should be put into the privy I am frequently told that if this is done it requires emptying too often, and that the contents are not as good for the garden as when left in the pure (?) state. They are then used just when required and the receptacle is never properly cleaned out. But to find a properly constructed privy is the exception rather than the rule, and in many instances the receptacle is simply a hole in the ground, sometimes bricked round, sometimes not, but generally so constructed that the ground all round must become saturated with filth. This form of privy is very common in the township of Hale, the receptacle being simply a deep hole in the ground, covered with boards, and opened, perhaps, once a year, to take out a portion of the contents for the fertilization of the garden, where it is spread on the surface, and, later on, dug in. In this district the tenants have each to empty their own. In other townships, where there are few occupiers who have gardens, and where, as a rule, the privies are covered in, the owners see to their being emptied, or rather, it often happens that they get them emptied when the complaints as to their state become strong enough. Of course, there are a few owners who have the work done regularly, and their places are kept in fairly decent condition, but the opposite applies in many instances, and I am constantly receiving complaints as to the state in which the privies are allowed to get, and the manner in which they are emptied. This applies especially to the townships of Ditton and Halewood. In my last quarterly report to the Council I pointed out the conditions which exist in Ditton, and, to a great extent, the same remarks apply to Halebank. In most cases the farmers in the neighbourhood empty the privies, and appear to do it just when it suits them, and then often in a very dirty way. The contents are wheeled out into the road in a heap, which is often allowed to remain a considerable time before it is removed, and the liquid from it runs down the channels for a considerable distance. In one case at Halebank it had flowed quite 50 yards from a side road into the main road, and, of course,

this is never cleared away, but allowed to dry in the street and smell for a day or two. Then the heap is carted away into the fields, in such a manner that filth is allowed to drop from the carts all along the roads. This I have seen for nearly a mile. In other cases, where the farmers do not remove the excreta, a man is employed by the owners to remove it anywhere he thinks fit, and in two instances it has been wheeled into a pond, where cattle are allowed to drink. Notices served upon the owners appear to be of very little use, as in a recent case in Ditton, although an urgent notice was sent, nothing was done for over a week, and then not until two further notices had been sent, and the same thing has happened in Halebank on more than one occasion. The privies are allowed to get so full that the tenants are unable to sit down in the closet, and the filth often leaks through into the closet itself. Even where scavenging is done by contract, as in Rainhill and Whiston, there is room for very considerable improvement in the way in which it is carried out, as in Rainhill I often find privies and ashpits too full, and in Whiston the pails and their surroundings are not kept as clean as they should be.

The Sanitary Inspector has made an inspection of all the cowsheds during the year, and has made out a register of the factories and workshops, and has otherwise been kept fully occupied. I append a summary of his report.

THOMAS U. MERCER, M.B., D.P.H.

February, 1908.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Number of houses disinfected after Infectious Diseases:—

Ditton	10
Eccleston	1
Hale	1
Halewood	3
Knowsley	8
Rainhill	5
Speke	1
Whiston	6
Windle	3
Total	38
Schools	2

For the year ending December 31st, 1907, 83 notices were served to abate nuisances in the district, and 173 letters were written calling attention to nuisances and other sanitary work required to be done.

The following is a description of the nuisances dealt with:—

Foul Privies	26
Foul Ashpits	17
Defective Ashpits	3
Do. Privies	12
Do. Drains	11
Do. Gullies	2
Choked Drains	35
Defective Sink Pipe	1
Foul Cesspools	2
Foul Ditches	3
Defective Water Closets	8
Choked Gullies	4
Defective Yard Paving	2
Absence of Trapped Gullies	15
Night Soil deposited so as to be a nuisance	10
Accumulation of Manure and Fish Offal	2
Total	153

TABLE I.

WHISTON RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1907 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.		Deaths under One Year of Age.		Deaths at all Ages. Total.		Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond District.	Deaths at all Ages. Nett.	
		Number.	Rate*	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate*				Number.	Rate*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897.	18872	559	29·7	84	150·4	508	26·9	277	267	-	241	12·8
1898.	18915	515	27·3	55	106·7	499	26·4	299	286	-	213	11·3
1899.	19090	460	23·7	56	121·7	503	26·3	279	277	-	226	11·8
1900.	19100	488	25·5	38	77·8	544	28·4	328	302	-	242	12·6
1901.	18959	507	26·7	68	134·1	568	29·9	336	320	-	248	13·0
1902	19460	521	26·7	66	126·6	561	28·8	339	318	-	243	12·4
1903	19860	507	25·5	44	86·7	551	27·7	341	317	-	237	11·9
1904.	19820	519	26·2	63	121·6	535	26·9	308	295	3	243	12·2
1905.	20071	485	24·1	46	94·8	543	27·0	330	310	1	234	11·6
1906.	20319	509	25·0	55	108·0	569	28·0	350	323	2	248	12·2
Averages for years 1897-1906.	19446	507	26·0	57	112·8	538	27·6	319	302	0·6	238	12·2
1907.	20484	447	21·8	45	100·7	489	23·9	297	275	3	217	10·6

* Rates in columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 31,139.

Total population at all ages, 18,959 (Census, 1901).

Number of inhabited houses, 3247. Average number of persons per house 5·8.

Institutions within the District receiving Sick and Infirm persons from outside the District—Union Workhouse, Whiston; Asylum Annexe, Rainhill; Sanatorium, Whiston.

Institutions outside the District receiving Sick and Infirm persons from the District—Royal Infirmary, Liverpool.

TABLE II.

WHISTON RURAL DISTRICT—VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1907 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Names of Localities.	1 Bold.				2 Cronton.				3 Ditton.				4 Eccleston.				5 Hale.				6 Halewood.				7 Knowsley				8 Rainhill.				9 Speke.				10 Tarbock.				11 Whiston.				12 Windle.			
Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year
1897	1020	30	13	6	560	20	6	4	2437	75	32	12	3088	55	29	3	518	11	9	2	2365	85	34	13	1165	24	9	2	2300	67	44	22	469	9	2	0	630	23	2	0	3306	93	38	16	924	19	13	3
1898	1020	29	16	6	560	12	6	2	2437	101	29	9	3113	41	18	4	518	8	7	0	2370	55	25	6	1195	34	17	4	2310	66	29	10	496	7	4	0	630	12	8	1	3306	85	38	7	924	23	13	5
1899	1020	27	17	3	565	15	4	1	2563	76	31	14	3113	44	33	6	518	15	12	2	2390	54	36	11	1200	19	14	2	2335	66	28	6	496	10	3	1	630	10	5	2	3326	69	35	7	934	28	6	1
1900	1020	21	16	3	565	21	9	0	2563	75	33	7	3123	50	32	4	518	10	17	2	2390	71	18	0	1200	20	15	2	2335	67	35	5	496	6	10	0	630	15	9	3	3326	85	36	9	934	24	11	3
1901	950	29	18	3	583	22	14	4	2605	79	40	10	3429	61	30	11	522	12	3	0	2095	53	37	11	1325	22	12	1	2208	52	28	8	381	10	6	1	590	21	14	6	3430	77	36	8	841	27	10	5
1902	950	25	19	4	583	16	2	0	2646	66	31	8	3429	51	36	12	522	13	4	0	2095	67	24	7	1325	25	11	2	2368	77	38	10	381	11	4	1	590	16	14	5	3730	100	50	15	841	9	10	2
1903	1015	25	11	3	588	13	2	0	2701	95	29	8	3444	66	31	7	522	6	5	0	2115	50	36	4	1325	22	16	0	2398	67	37	6	381	11	1	0	600	8	9	4	3930	91	48	11	841	23	12	1
1904	1015	26	13	3	588	13	4	2	2701	78	51	18	3444	49	20	2	522	13	7	1	2115	60	44	9	1325	18	16	4	2518	67	38	7	381	12	2	1	600	10	4	1	3770	101	37	13	841	19	7	2
1905	1027	32	20	3	592	13	9	1	2764	87	34	10	3466	45	23	3	527	9	4	0	2140	54	30	6	1335	16	16	3	2560	71	31	2	384	10	7	2	601	4	4	2	3830	94	40	11	845	19	16	3
1906	1046	34	15	6	595	9	10	0	2825	82	41	10	3489	40	17	4	535	16	8	2	2160	52	33	9	1365	31	15	1	2580	64	24	3	387	10	7	0	601	10	10	1	3841	100	59	18	895	19	9	1
Averages of Years 1897 to 1906.	1008	27·8	15·8	4	578	15·4	6·6	1·4	2624	81·4	35·1	10·3	3314	50·2	26·9	5·6	522	11·3	7·6	·9	2224	60·1	31·7	7·6	1276	23·1	14·1	2·1	2391	66·4	33 2	7 9	425	9·6	4 6	0·6	610	12·9	7·9	2·5	3580	89·5	41·7	11·5	882	21	10·7	2·6
1907	1062	25	9	0	598	16	10	0	2865	74	30	5	35·2	32	27	2	545	18	4	0	2191	66	25	9	1365	14	17	3	2591	59	23	6	393	7	1	1	610	13	4	0	3852	77	55	10	900	17	12	

Besides the births registered in the different districts, 29 occurred in the Workhouse, making a total of 447.

TABLE III.

WHISTON RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.	Total Cases Notified in Each Locality.												No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.										13		
	At all Ages.	1 Bold	2 Cronton	3 Ditton	4 Eccleston	5 Hale	6 Halewood	7 Knowsley	8 Rainhill	9 Speke	10 Tarbock	11 Whiston(HW)	12 Windle	1 Bold.	2 Cronton.	3 Ditton.	4 Eccleston	5 Hale.	6 Halewood.	7 Knowsley.	8 Rainhill	9 Speke	10 Tarbock.	11 Whiston(HW)	12 Windle	Total Cases removed to Hospital.
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	20	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	5	1	...	7	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	1	11
Membranous Croup																										
Erysipelas	6	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	.	...	1	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	29	...	...	10	...	...	8	6	4	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	7	5	4	...	...	...	...	26
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Relapsing fever	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	..
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Plague	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	59	3	...	12	3	1	9	9	9	1	...	8	4	...	...	1	11	..	7	7	7	1	...	4	1	39

H—Sanatorium at Whiston
W—Workhouse at Whiston.

TABLE IV.—WHISTON RURAL DISTRICT.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1907.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in whole District at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in Localities (at all ages).												Deaths in Public Institutions.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Bold.	Cronton.	Ditton.	Eccleston.	Hale.	Halewood.	Knowsley.	Rainhill.	Speke.	Tarbock.	Whiston.	Windle.	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	6	1	3	2	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and membranous croup	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Croup	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever—Typhus	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever—Enteric	2	...	...	1	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fever—Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza	10	...	...	...	1	6	3	..	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Cholera	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Plague	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6
Enteritis	3	...	1	...	..	2	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Phthisis	17	...	...	1	5	10	1	...	.	1	2	1	2	1	3	...	1	6	...	36
Other tubercular diseases	4	2	1	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	1	5
Cancer, malignant disease	12	...	.	1	...	6	5	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	19
Bronchitis	23	6	...	1	...	5	11	...	...	6	3	1	...	2	...	1	1	8	1	43
Pneumonia	19	6	1	1	2	9	...	1	3	2	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	3	...	12
Pleurisy	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism / Cirrhosis of liver	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Venereal diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature birth	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Heart diseases	20	...	...	1	...	11	8	1	1	2	2	...	...	4	3	...	...	6	1	25
Accidents	16	...	3	2	...	10	1	4	...	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	3
Suicides	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
All other causes	70	19	4	2	1	21	23	1	3	10	9	...	12	7	7	...	1	17	3	126
All Causes	217	39	14	13	11	83	57	9	10	30	26	4	25	17	23	1	4	56	12	297

TABLE V.

WHISTON RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Deaths from stated Causes, in Weeks and Months, under One Year of Age.

	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Uncertified	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria : Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Diarrhœa, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Congenital Defects	1	1	1	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Injury at Birth	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Meningitis *not Tuberculous*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Convulsions	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6
	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	6
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
		6	2	1	1	10	6	2	2	3	2	1	2	4	1	4	2	39

Births in the year—447.

Population—20484.
(Estimated to middle of 1907.)

Deaths in the year of Infants, 39.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—217.